PRESIDENTIAL VETOES.

Beturn of the Reconstruction Bill to Congress.

Washisurov, March 2, 1867.
The following is the message of President Johnson

ple are maintaining local governments for s which habitually defeat the object of all

The ten States named in the bill are divided into five districts. For each district an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general is to be appointed to rule over the people, and he is to be supported with an efficient military force to enable him to perform his duties and enforce his authority. These dities and that authority, as desined by the limit of the bill, are to try to suppress insurrection, discreted and that authority, as desined by the limit of the bill, are to try to suppress insurrection, discreted and indisturbers of the public peace or criminals. The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the propel of each district is that of an absolute monarchhis mere will is to take the place of all inv. The law of the states is now the only rule applicable to the subjects placed under his country, and that is crimpicely displaced by the clause which declares all interforence of the State guitority to be null and void. He alone 's permitted to determine what are the rights of person or no his decretion may prompt popel. It places at his free disposal all the lands and goods in his district, and he may distribute them, without let or hindrance, to whom he pleases. Being bound by no State law, and there being no other law to regulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of his ewn, and he cam make it as bloody as any recorded in history, or he can reserve the privilege of acting upon the impulse of his private passions in each case that-arises. He is bound by no rules of evidence: there is, indeed, no providend by which he is authorized or required to take avidence at all. Everything is a crime of his proceedings. He may arrises his victims wherever he finds them, without warrant, accusation or proof of probable cause. If he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives it of his grace and mercy, not because he is commanded so to do. To a casual reader of the bill it might seem that some kind of trial was secured by it to persons accused of crime; but such as n

government of the United States was sovereign within its constitutional sphere, that it executed its laws like the States themselves, by applying its coercive powers directly to individuals, and that it could put down insurrection with the same effect as a State, and no other. The opposite doctrine is the worst heresy of those who advocated soccasion, and cannot be agreed to without admitting that heresy to be right. Invasion, insurrection, rebellion and domestic violence

Let us passe here to consider upon this question of constitutional law and the power of Congress, a recent constitutional law and the power of Congress, a recent constitutional law and the power of the finished tateon of the property of the Court;—"For martial law cannot arise from a threatened invasion. The necessity must be actual and present, the invasion real, such as effectually closes the courts and deposes the civil administration." We see that martial law comes in only when actual war closes the courts and deposes the civil authority. But this bill, in time of peace, makes martial law operate as though we were in actual war, and becomes the cause instead of the consequence of the abregation of civil authority. One more question:—"It foliows, from what has been easidon this subject, that there are occasions when martial law can be properly applied. If find, and it is impossible to aminimous are actually constituted to the civil authority thus overthrown to preserve the xafety of the army and society, and, as no power is left but the military, it is allowed to govern by marrial rule until the laws can have their free course." I now quote from the opinion of the mimority of the court, delivered by Chief Justice Chase:—"We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exista; where peace exists the laws of years must prevail." This is sufficiently only in the laws can be accounted to the civil authority, decicares that Congress does not possess that power, Again, and if possible more emphatically, the Chief Justice, with remarkable clearness and condensation, sums up the whole matter as follows:—

There are, under the constitution, three kinds of military jurisdiction—one to be exercised both in peace and in war; and civil war within states or districts accupied by rebels treated as beliggerents; and a third to be exercised for the problem than the constitution foreign ser. which as believed to the solidar and accurate the propertical and accurate

central power to deep title general motion. And on comparing the authority of the States as the gazantian of the common defence of the property of the common defence of the property of the property of the property of the common defence of the property of the defence of the property of the property of the defence of the property of the property of the property of the defence of the property of the property of the defence of the property of the property of the defence of the property of the property of the defence of the property of the property of the defence of the property of the property of the defence of the property of the property of the property of the defence of the property of the property of the property

Return of the Tenure of Office Bill with the President's Objections.

maintain the integrity of each of the three great departments while preserving harmony among them all. Having at an early period accepted the constitution in regard to the Executive office in the sense in which it was interpreted with the concurrence of its founders. I have found no sufficient grounds in the arguments now opposed to that construction or in any assumed necessity of the times for changing those opinions. I return the bill to the Senate, in which house it originated, for the further considered on Congress which the constitution prescribes.

In so much as the several parts of the bill which I have not considered are matters chiefly of detail, and are based altogether upon the theory of the constitution from which I am obliged to dissent, I have not thought it necessary to examine them with a view to make them an occasion of distinct and special objections. Experience, I think, has shown that it is the easiest, as it is also the most attractive of studies to frame constitutions for the self-government of free States and nations. But I think experience has equally shown that it is the most difficult of all political labors to preserve and maintain such free constitutions of self-government when once happily established. I know no other way in which they can be preserved and maintained except by a constant adherence to them through the various vicinstitudes of national existence with such adaptation as may become necessary always to be effected, however, though the agencies, and in the forms prescribed in the original constitutions themselves. Whenever an administration fails or seems to fail in securing any of the great ends for which republican government is established, the proper course seems to be to renew the original spirit and forms of the constitution itself.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1567.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Interesting Divorce Case.

Before Judge Reynolds.

George Poole vs. Sarah Poole.—This suit is brought by plaintiff on the ground of adultery committed by detendant with a man named George Ramond. The case came up yesterday morning on an application of defendant's counsel for aitmony and costs pending the decision of the referse, and in support of this motion counsel submitted an affidavit made by the said Ramond, in which he affirmed that he had never had criminal intimacy with Mrs. Poole, and that he had given such testimony before the referse. An affidavit made by Mrs. Poole herself was also submitted by counsel, in which she statesishat after her marriage with Mr. Poole, in 1840, he went to Canada, and did not return until 1886, when he again left home ostensibly for the purpose of going to Mississippi. After a long time her two sons heard that their father was at Aspinwall, and on repairing to that place found him living in grand style with a woman who claimed to be his wife, but who in fact was only his mistress. Deponent further stated that plaintiff gave this woman a large sum of money to get her out of the way, and offered one of his sons \$1,000 if he succeeded in obtaining a divorce for him; that plaintiff was now in ill health, and brought this suit merely to cut her (deponent) of from the property. Judge Reynolds took the papers and reserved his decision.

AN INPANT FOUND DEAD .- On last Friday evening, while a young man named Isaac Francis was passing by Rae's cedar wood, in the neighborhood of West Morrisania he discovered a large bundle lying at the foot of a tree,

NARROW ESCAPE.—A few days since a boy named John Fung, employed in Messra. Doubleday's manufactory, Mamaroneck, narrowly escaped instant death through baving been caught by the machinery. It appears that while adjusting the belt on the main wheel, which had got slightly out of place, his clothing became entangled with the machinery, and he was thrown up against the ceiling with great force. Remaining in a state of insensibility for some time gave rise to the supposition that death had resulted, but on further examination the discovery was made that he was almost uninjured.

QUEENS COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

A Man Found Drownen.—Coroner Highle, of Astoria, was yesterday called to hold an inquest on the body of a ram found drowned at Berrian's Island. The deceased was about five feet eight faches in height; had on a black cost, apparently much worn, and blue pants. In the pocket of the latter garment a letter was found, the superscription on which was Robert L. Mitchell, which is supposed to be the same of the party.

BANK TROUBLES, DEFALCATIONS AND ERAUDS.

First National Bank of Hudson, N. Y. Hunson, N. Y., March 2, 1807. The First National Bank of this city was closed to

Porter Dyer, Jr., the cashier of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass., is short \$110,000 The President of the bank gave notice that the cashier came to Bostom yesterday at eleven o'clock and has not since been heard of.

The paid in capital of the bank is only \$150,000, but it has authority to increase its stock to \$300,000. It redeems in New York at the National Perk Bank.

burg, Pa.
Relative to the embezzlement of some \$15,000 com

State Bank of Massachusetts—Over Halfa Million Dollars Involved. Besrox, March 2, 1867. There was considerable excitement in State atreet this

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

1867 .- Spring Fashions. SEF J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW EMPRESS INVISIBLE TRAIL, CELEBRATED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
OR DOUBLE SPRING SKIRTS.
The most GRACEFUL and ELEGANT SKIETS BY ARTICLARS in the FASHION MAGAZINES.
FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS STORES in the STATES and MANY OTHER COUNTRIES. At SALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers, and sole of PATENT.

A***. Who IIns Burst! His Straps. Bucklesor buttons off his pants, vest or drawers can prevent such
an accident in future by using a PATENT ELASTIC STRAP
AND BUCKLES. It is a neat little invention just out. It
can be applied in a moment to any garment (by any person),
causing a splendid it of the same and allowing perfect freedom of the body under all circumstances. For eale by,
tailors and notion dealers generally. Price 25 cents. The
trade and agents supplied at the office of the Elastic Strap
and Buckle Company, 60 Broadway. Samples scut by mall
ou receipt of 25 cents.

A.—Ludies. Discard Injurious Paddings.—
MADAME JUMPL'S MAMMARIAL BALM AND ELE.
VATOR, 363 Canal street and druggists. Send for treatise. Address.—Polink & Son, Manufacturers, 892 Broadway, near Fourth street, have the finest and largest stock of MERRS: HAUM goods in the country, at moderate prices. Boiling \$1.

A.—Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine our ready made Clothing for Genia, Boys and Youth, and learn the recent prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, 6. arayette place.

A Card.—The Grover & Baker Sewing Ma-chine Company beg to inform their patrons and the public that while their establishment, 468 Broadway, is being re-paired and resitted, their business will be continued as usual at the adjoining premises, No. 497.

A.—Mott's Chemical Pounde Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best Hair Dressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

All Prizes Cashed in Legal Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway.

Again the Secial Evil.

Rev. Charles B. Amyth lectures to day on "The Social Evil, Evil Bill, and Police Commissioners' Report," at Argus Hall, 600 Broadway, at half-past three o'clock. Audi-coce large. Go early.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world; the only periest Dye; harmiess, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 81 Barolay street. Constitution Water is a Certain Cure for Diabetes and all Diseases of the Kidneys. Depot & Clif street.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing

Prepared Flour of Bran, the True Remo . W. SHEDDEN, Chemist, 363 Bowery, cor. 4th st.

Hangee, Ranges, for Hotels and Families.— Hotel Cooking Apparatus, a specialty. Large assortment on hand, new styles, new improvements. BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., Manufacturers, 20 Water street.

Royal Havana Lettery. Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doublooms and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. E. Singer's Hair Restarative. The Best in the world. 79 Nassau street and druggists.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock Stitch Sowing Machine.—Bill Blows Jr. toriginal invasion of the sewing machine). President, 698 Broadway, New York.

Wheeter & Wilson's Lockstitch Sewing Machine and Buttonbole Eachine, 658 Broadway.